

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 November 2001 (22.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/87837 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07D 209/88**,
263/20, C07C 271/16, 69/96

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK01/00306

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(22) International Filing Date: 3 May 2001 (03.05.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(81) Designated States (*national*): CA, NO.

(26) Publication Language: English

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).

(30) Priority Data:
PA 2000 00801 18 May 2000 (18.05.2000) DK

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: PROCESS AND INTERMEDIATES FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-(9H-CARBAZOL-4-YLOXY)-3-[2-(2-METHOXY-PHENOXY)-ETHYLAMINO]-PROPAN-2-OL, CARVEDILOL OR ACID ADDITION SALTS THEREOF

(57) Abstract: 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol, carvedilol, or an acid addition salt thereof, is prepared by alkylating 5-chloromethyl-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (VII) with 4-hydroxy-carbazol for the formation of 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX), or an acid addition salt thereof, which subsequently is decarboxylated. The compound (VII) may be formed in a two step reaction starting from 1,3-dichloro-propan-2-ol, phenyl chloroformate and 2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamine followed by formation of the oxazolidine ring by cyclisation. Further new intermediates for the synthesis of carvedilol are provided.



WO 01/87837 A1

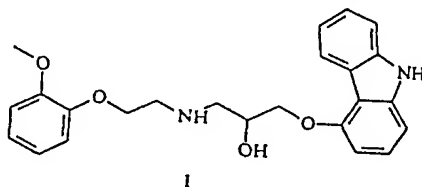
PROCESS AND INTERMEDIATES FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-(9H-CARBAZOL-4-YLOXY)-3-[2-(2-METHOXY-PHENOXY)-ETHYLAMINO]-PROPAN-2-OL, CARVEDILOL OR ACID ADDITION SALTS THEREOF.

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FIELD OF INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a new and advantageous process for the manufacture of 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol of the formula (I).

15



I

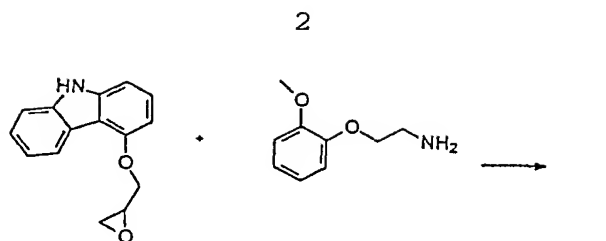
This compound is a valuable pharmaceutical substance which is used as a medicament having antihypertensive beta-adrenergic blocking and vasodilating activity. It is usually termed carvedilol and exists in at least two solid forms having differing physio-chemical properties. The conversion from one form to another is described in EP 0 893 440.

Further the invention relates to new intermediates useful in the preparation of carvedilol.

30 BACKGROUND FOR THE INVENTION

Various routs of synthesis have been used or suggested for the preparation of carvedilol.

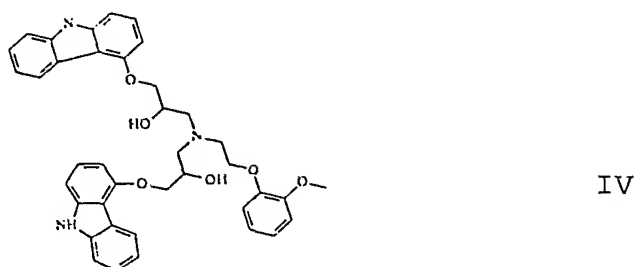
Thus EP 0 004 920 described reaction of 4-(oxiranylmethoxy)-9H-carbazol with 2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamine.



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In this process also the bis compound (IV) is formed.

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The starting compound 4-(oxiranylmethoxy)-9H-carbazol can be prepared by reaction of 4-hydroxycarbazol with an oxiranyl derivative, usually in a low yield. This means that a large amount of the expensive compound 4-hydroxycarbazol is lost during the reactions for which reason the process is less favourable in economical respect. In addition the synthesis makes use of an oxiranyl derivative which is not desired for environmental reasons.

Further EP 0 004 920 suggest three additional strategies for formation of carvedilol where 4-[3'-amino-2'-(hydroxy)-propoxy]-9H-carbazole is reacted with:

1. 2-[2'-methoxy-phenoxy]-ethylhalide or
sulphonate,
2. 2-[2'-methoxy-phenoxy]-acetaldehyde followed
by catalytic hydrogenation, or
3. 2-[2'-methoxy-phenoxy]-acetylchloride
followed by reduction of the formed amide
using a complex metal hydride.

Neither of these strategies are attractive from an industrial, economical point of view because the processes involve separation of the formed product from the starting materials using column chromatography and because the starting materials are relatively expensive.

In EP 0 127 099 the preparation of the optically active R and S enantiomers of carvedilol is described, using an R or an S enantiomer of the oxiran-derivative as starting material for the synthesis. Further it is described that the two enantiomers have differing biological activities. Thus the S enantiomer has a beta-blocking activity whereas both the R and the S enantiomer have a vasodilating activity.

EP 0 918 055 describes that the formation of the bis side product (IV) can be avoided by mono protecting the N atom in 2-(2'-(methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethylamine before reaction with 4-(oxiranylmethoxy)-9H-carbazol using a benzyl group as protection group. The formed product benzyl-carvedilol has to be debenzylated before the desired product carvedilol is formed, which debenylation is done by hydrogenative debenylation. Thus this procedure introduces two additional step in the synthesis, a benzylation and a debenylation step.

In Maier, N.M. and Uray, G. (1996) J. Chromatogr. A, 740:11-19) the formation of 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) (the structure is shown below) is described by cyclisation of carvedilol with phosgene. The compound (IX) was used in a study of a particular stationary phase for use in chromatographic separations. Since according to this paper (IX) is made using carvedilol as starting material, the paper in no way inspires a person seeking new synthesis

routes to carvedilol to consider (IX) as a starting material or an intermediate. The possibility of converting (IX) to carvedilol was not considered.

Thus there is a need for a new process for the synthesis of carvedilol not involving risks, hazards and high costs inherent in the above discussed prior art processes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

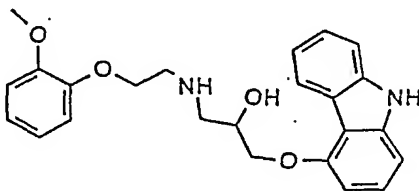
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The present invention provides a new process for the manufacture of carvedilol which is economically and industrially feasible, which process do not make use of any hazardous oxiranyl derivatives.

15 The invention utilises the recognition that in a multi step synthesis it is advantageous to introduce the most expensive compound late in the synthesis in order to minimize the losses of the this compound, by minimizing the number of steps after its introduction.

20 Thus in one aspect the invention provides an process for the manufacture of 1-[9H-carbazol-4-yloxy]-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol, carvedilol, of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof,

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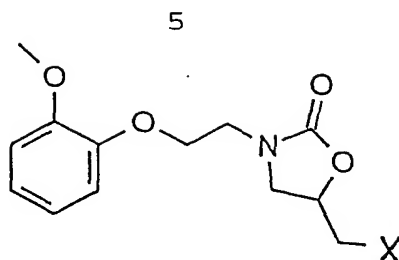


30

I

characterized in that a compound of the general formula (VII)

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VII

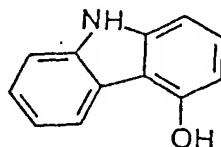
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wherein X is a leaving group, where the leaving group X may be selected from, but not limited to: halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine), besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates or tresylates;

10

is alkylated with 4-hydroxycarbazol of the formula (VIII),

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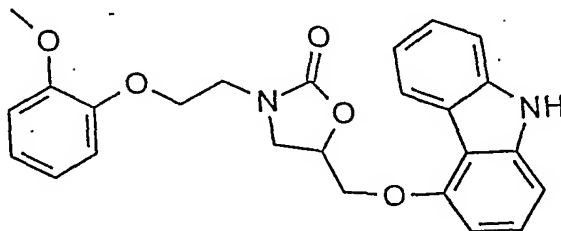


VIII

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and the resulting compound 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) or an acid addition salt thereof

25



IX

30

is hydrolysed.

This synthesis performs well in industrial scale with a yield of 50-60% (53% where X=chlorine) based on 35 the initial amount of the expensive compound 4-

hydroxycarbazol.

Further the reaction proceeds without the use of any oxirane derivatives which is desirable for environmental reasons and for the safety of the staff.

5 From the Japanese patent application Sho 62-108870 3-alkyl-5-hydroxy-oxazolidin-2-one derivatives are known as precursors for the preparation of β -blockers or α,β -blockers. However the compound having the general formula (VII) can not be produced by the
10 disclosure in said patent application, nor can any hint for the synthesis of this compound be deduced from said application.

In one embodiment the alkylation of the compound having the general formula (VII) with 4-
15 hydroxycarbazol and the hydrolysis of the resulting compound having the general formula (IX) to 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol is performed without purification of the intermediate compound having the
20 general formula (IX). Consequently these two reactions may be performed in one container without the need for handling of the reaction product of the first reaction and avoids the loss that inevitably occurs during handling of such a compound.

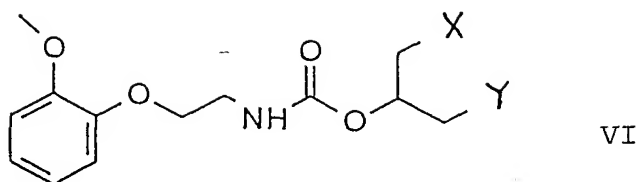
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The compound having the general formula (VII) may be produced using several approaches.

In a preferred way of producing the compound of the general formula (VII) the oxazolidine ring of the
30 compound is formed by cyclisation of a linear precursor having the general formula (VI)

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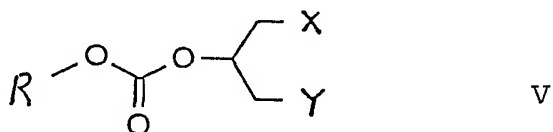
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wherein X and Y each is a leaving group, where the leaving groups X and Y independently may be selected from but not limited to: halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine), besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates or tresylates.

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The compound of the general formula (VI) may be formed by condensation of 2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamine and the compound having the general formula (V)

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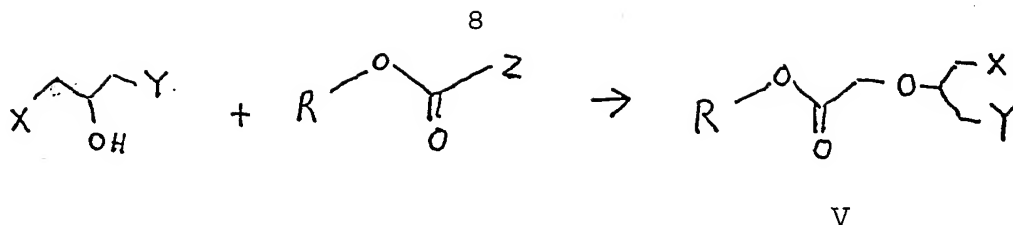
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wherein X and Y have the above meaning and R is selected so that R-O is a better leaving group than 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-oxy, as will be explained further below.

30

The compound having the general formula (V) may be formed by the following reaction:

35



5

wherein X and Y each is a leaving group, where
 the leaving groups X and Y independently may be
 selected from but not limited to : halogens
 (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine),
 besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates,
 nosylates, triflates, nonaflates or tresylates;
 Z is a leaving group that may be selected from
 but not limited to: halogens (fluorine, chlorine,
 bromine and iodine);
 and R has the above meaning.

15

Thus in further aspects of the invention new
 valuable intermediates for the synthesis of carvedilol
 and procedures for their production are provided.

20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The first step in the synthesis is the formation
 of the compound of the general formula (V) by the
 reaction of 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-ol and R-Z-formate as
 shown above.

The term leaving group is to be understood in the
 usual way as it will be appreciated by the person
 skilled in the art. The selection of R is explained in
 more details further below.

For the purpose of this invention the groups X, Y
 and Z are leaving groups and they may be the same or
 different, as the leaving groups are lost during the

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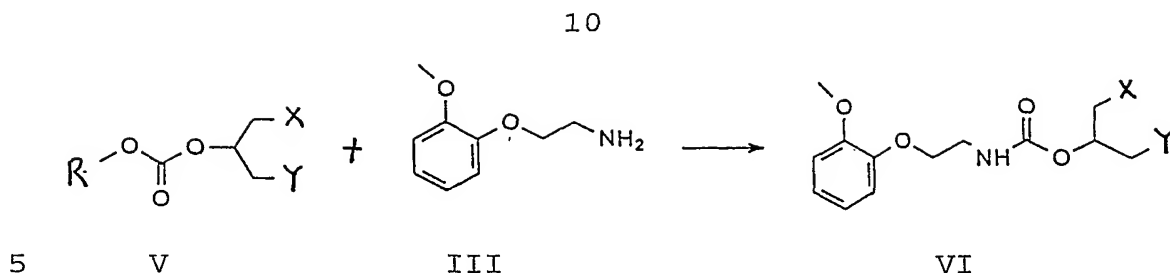
reactions to follow and non of them will be present in the final product, carvedilol. The term "leaving group" is to be understood in the usual meaning as it will be known to the person skilled in the art. Thus
5 the groups X,Y and Z are selected so that the reactions in which compounds containing said groups participate can be performed at a suitable rate. The groups X and Y may independently be selected from: halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine),
10 besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates or nonaflates. Z may be selected from: halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine). Chlorine is an example of a preferred group X,Y and Z. The person skilled in the art will appreciate that
15 other leaving groups than the above mentioned, known within the art may be used for the present invention.

The formation of the compound having the general formula (V) may be performed in an inert organic
20 solvent in the presence of a base.

The solvent may in principle be any solvent that is inert under the conditions employed. Toluene is an example of an suitable solvent.

The base may in principle be any base. It is
25 preferred that the base is soluble in the solvent. Triethylamine is an example of a preferred base for the reaction.

Next the compound of the general formula (V) is
30 reacted with 2-(2-(methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamine (III) to form the compound of the general formula (VI).



In addition to the desired product, the compound of formula (VI), also some [2-(2-(methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid-OR will be produced. The ratio of compound (VI) to [2-(2-(methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid-OR is determined by the leaving groups R-O and 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-oxy. If R=methyl or ethyl virtually no compound (VI) is formed, whereas if R=phenyl 90 % of the product of the reaction is the compound of the general formula (VI).

If R-O is more easily detached (that means forms a better leaving group) than the 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-oxy group the group R-O is released during said reaction in larger amount than 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-oxy and consequently the compound having the general formula (VI) is formed in higher amount than [2-(2-(methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid-OR.

According to the invention R is selected so that R-O is a better leaving group than 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-oxy. It is preferred that R is selected so the compound of the general formula (VI) comprises more than 75 % of the products of the above reaction, more preferred 90% or more.

For use according to the present invention examples of the group R includes: phenyl or phenyl substituted with one or more electrophilic substituents such as nitro, halogen or acetyl.

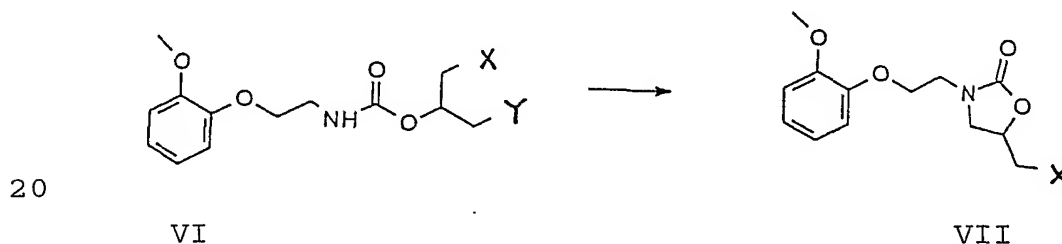
The person skilled in the art will appreciate that the term electrophilic should be understood in the usual meaning for example as defined in Morrison,

R.T. and Boyd R.N.: Organic Chemistry, 4th ed. (1983)
Allyn and Bacon, Massachusetts, USA, page 326.

A phenyl group is a preferred group R.

5 The reaction is performed by mixing the compound
of the general formula (V) and 2-(2-(methoxy-phenoxy)-
ethylamine in a solvent that is inert during the
conditions of the reaction, or without a solvent.
Ethanol is a preferred solvent for the reaction
10 because it is cheap, environmental safe and further
the isolation procedure is relatively easy when
ethanol is used.

Next the compound (VI) is cyclized for
formation of the key compound of the general formula
15 (VII):



The reaction may be performed in a inert solvent
in the presence of a base. The reaction is convenient
25 performed by addition of a solution of compound of the
general formula (VI) to a suspension or solution of the
base in the absence of oxygen. An example of a
suitable solvent for the reaction is tetrahydrofuran
(THF) in the presence of sodium hydride as the base.
30 This reaction may be performed at a temperature from
0°C to the reflux temperature of 67°C.

It will be appreciated by the person skilled in
the art that the result of the above reaction may be
two different compounds depending on whether X or Y
35 have been eliminated during the ring closure.

Consequently if X is different from Y the product of the reaction will be a mixture of two compounds each represented by the general formula (VII), one compound where the X-group in the general formula (VII) is the
5 X-group from compound (VI), and one compound where the X-group is the Y-group from compound (VI).

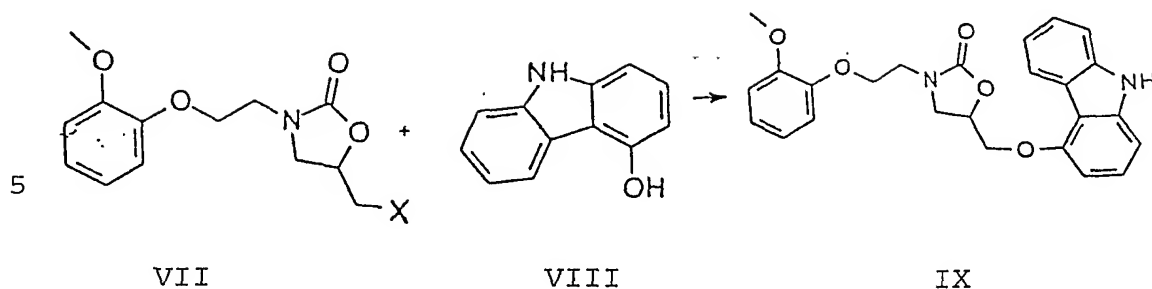
Further it will be appreciated that the ratio of molecules containing X to molecules containing Y will depend on how well the groups X and Y perform as
10 leaving groups. If Y is more easy to detach under the applied circumstances than X then the ratio will be high and vice versa.

As X and Y in the general formula (VI) are selected from the same definition of groups and
15 because the groups will be lost during a subsequent step the notation the general formula (VII) in reactions where it participate will for simplicity only be mentioned with an X even though it strictly spoken may comprise more than one compound.

20 Formation of the compound of the general formula (VII) may be achieved in other ways. For example it may be produced by reaction of 1-(2-isocyanato-ethoxy)-2-methoxy-benzene and epichlorohydrin. However this reaction has the disadvantage of using
25 epichlorohydrin which is not desired because of the risk conferred by this chemical. Further, the formation of 1-(2-isocyanato-ethoxy)-2-methoxy-benzene involves the use of phosgene in the usual synthesis which is unacceptable from an environmental point of
30 view.

Next the compound of the general formula (VII) is alkylated with 4-hydroxycarbazol for the formation of 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX):

13



In principal the reaction may be performed in any
 10 solvent that is inert under the reaction conditions.
 However, surprisingly the selection of solvent greatly
 affects the reaction. In tetrahydrofuran the reaction
 hardly proceeds whereas the reaction performs well in
 alcohols having 1-6 carbon atoms.

15 A preferred solvent for the reaction is ethanol.

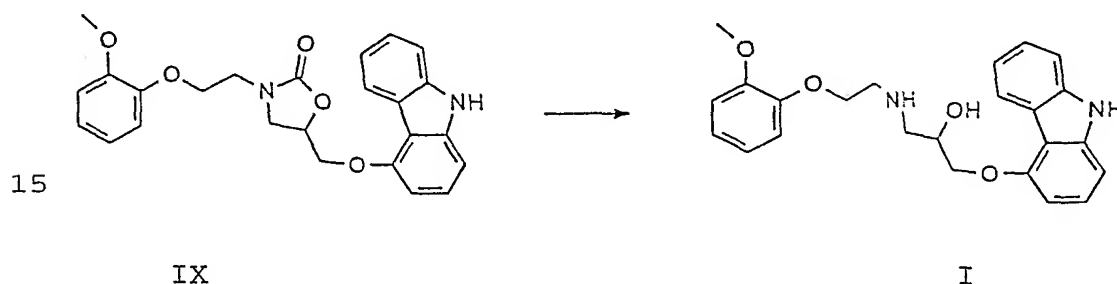
The reaction is most conveniently performed by
 refluxing a mixture of the reagents in a anhydrous
 alcohol such as absolute ethanol in the presence of a
 base such as potassium carbonate and a catalytic
 20 amount of potassium iodide.

The compound with the general formula (IX) may be
 purified in form of an acid addition salt, using
 methods well known for the person skilled in the art.
 The acid addition salt may in principle be an acid
 25 addition salt of any suitable acid. Examples of
 suitable acids for the formation of acid addition
 salts are: hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid,
 sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, carbonic
 acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, succinic acid, malic
 30 acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid and citric acid.

As 4-hydroxycarbazol is very sensitive to oxygen
 and humidity in ambient air when warmed in solution
 the reaction is preferably performed under an inert
 atmosphere such as nitrogen or argon. Further it may
 35 be advantageous to add a small amount of an anti-

oxidating agent such as potassium borohydride or sodium dithionite to improve the stability of 4-hydroxycarbazol under these conditions.

5 In the final step 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) or an acid addition salt thereof, is hydrolysed to 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol, carvedilol, or an acid
10 addition salt thereof:



The hydrolysis may be performed by basic
20 hydrolysis in a inert solvent in the presence of a base. A frequently used procedure for hydrolysis of a oxazolidine of this type involves refluxing of the compound in a mixture of ethanol and aqueous base. Such a procedure is also applicable for this
25 particular case.

The reaction is conveniently performed in 96% ethanol using solid sodium hydroxide as base.

Alternatively 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX)
30 may be hydrolysed to the desired compound, carvedilol, under acidic conditions for formation of an acid addition salt. The acid addition salt may in principle be an acid addition salt of any suitable acid. The examples of suitable acids given above in connection
35 with the formation of an acid salt of the compound

with the general formula (IX) apply likewise for the formation of an acid addition of carvedilol.

The formation of an acid addition salt of the carvedilol may be convenient in some protocols for the
5 purification of said compound. Once obtained, an acid addition salt of carvedilol may be converted to the free base, carvedilol, using methods well known within the area.

The two final steps, the alkylation of the
10 compound having the general formula (VII) with 4-hydroxycarbazol and the subsequent hydrolysis of the compound having the general formula (IX) may be performed without purification of the intermediate product (IX). This allows the reaction to be performed
15 in one container which would be advantageous because no purification or transfer of material is required which inevitably leads to loss and consumes time.

In order to perform these two final steps without intermediate purification a solvent should be selected
20 in which both reactions performs well. An example of such a solvent is an alcohol having 1-6 carbon atoms, where ethanol is preferred.

Carvedilol contains one chiral carbon atom, the
25 configuration of which is determined by the ring closure of the compound of the general formula (VI) to provide the compound of the general formula (VII) as shown above.

In one embodiment the starting reagent 1-X-3-Y-
30 propan-2-ol is not a stereoisomer, i.e. the two groups X and Y are identical, in which case the reagent do not contain a chiral carbon atom, or the reagent is a racemic mixture; the resulting product compounds of the general formulas (VII), (IX) and carvedilol will
35 be obtained as racemic mixtures containing

approximately equal amounts of the two enantiomers.

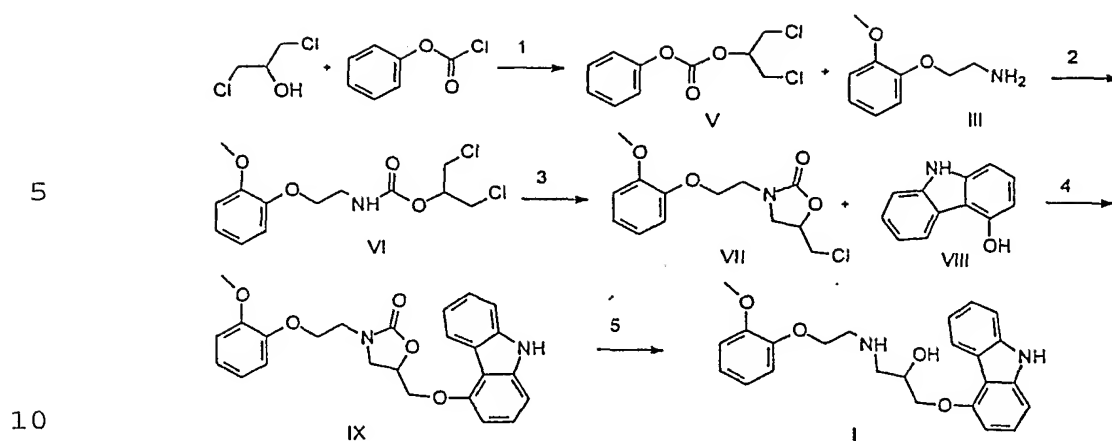
Racemic mixtures of the compound of the general formula (VII), (IX) or carvedilol may be resolved by methods known within the art.

5 In another embodiment the starting reagent 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-ol is a stereoisomer, which means that X is different from Y, and the reagent is obtained in a stereoisomeric pure form i.e. either the R or the S enantiomer. The person skilled in the art will
10 appreciate that as a result of the ring closure a mixture will be formed comprising a compound of the general formula (VII) in the R configuration containing exclusively either X or Y and a compound of the general formula (VII) in the S configuration
15 containing exclusively the one of X and Y that is not contained in the R enantiomer. Thus the groups X and Y may serve as markers for the enantiomers.

 In this embodiment X and Y may be selected so that one of the enantiomers is predominantly formed,
20 by selection of X and Y such that one of these is a much better leaving group than the other. Alternatively X and Y may be selected to ease the separation of the R and S enantiomers of the compound of the general formula (VII) which enantiomers may be
25 used to obtain carvedilol in the R and/or S configuration.

 In a preferred embodiment X=Y=Z=chlorine and R=phenyl. The overall reaction scheme and the
30 reactions for this embodiment is shown below.

17



1. Formation of carbonic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester phenyl ester (V) from phenyl chloroformate and 1,3-dichloro-propan-2-ol.
2. Formation of [2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester (VI) by reaction of carbonic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester phenyl ester (V) and 2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamin (III).
3. Cyclisation of [2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester (VI) with sodium hydride to 5-chloromethyl-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (VII).
4. Alkylation of 5-chloromethyl-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (VII) with 4-hydroxycarbazol (VIII) to 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX).
5. Alkaline hydrolyse of 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) to 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol (I), carvedilol.

The invention is now further illustrated by way of examples. The examples should be regarded as illustrative and not construed as limiting in any way.

5

EXAMPLES

Example 1

10 Formation of carbonic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester phenyl ester (V)

To a mixture of 1,3-dichloropropan-2-ol (90.6 g, 0.70 mol) and triethylamine (71.1 g, 0.70 mol) in 400 ml
15 toluene phenyl chloroformate (100 g, 0.64 mol) was added at a rate so that the temperature remained below 40°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hours and water (100 ml) was added. The phases were separated and the organic phase extracted twice with 1 M HCl
20 (aq) (100 ml) and once with water (100 ml).

The toluene solution was concentrated under vacuum to afford the product.

Yield: 157.9 g (99%)

NMR: ^1H (CDCl₃) 300 MHz δ =7.6-7.1 (5H,m), 5.2-5.0 (1H,m),
25 4.1-3.6 (4H,m)

Bp=106.5-111°C at :0.1-0.25 mmHg

Elementary analysis: C:48.54 (48.22) H : 3.89 (4.05)

HPLC (nucleosil C18, CH₃CN/H₂O 1:1, eluent:phosphate /triethylamine buffer pH 3, flow 0.9 ml/min)

30 RT = 19.2 min

Example 2

Production of [2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester (VI):

5 To a suspension of 2-(2'-(methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethylamine hydrochloride (30.0 g, 0.15 mol) in 100 ml absolute ethanol triethylamine (14.9 g, 0.15 mol) was added. After stirring for 5 minutes carbonic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester phenyl ester (V) (36.7 g,
10 0.15 mol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature.

Water (50 ml) and toluene (100 ml) were added and the phases were separated. The organic phase was extracted twice with 2M HCl(aq) (25 ml) and four times with 2M
15 NaOH (25 ml).

The toluene solution was concentrated under vacuum to afford the product.

Yield: 46.8 g (97%)

HPLC (nucleosil C18, CH₃CN/H₂O 1:1, eluent: phosphate /
20 triethylamine buffer pH=3, flow 0.9 ml/min) RF=12.5 min, 90% ([2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester (VI)), RF=10.95 min, 10% ([2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid phenyl ester)

25 An analytical sample of the desired product [2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester was prepared by recrystallisation from ligroin (bp=80-100°C).

Mp = 64-66°C

30 NMR: ¹H (CDCl₃) 300 MHz δ = 7.26-6.82 (4H, m), 5.68 (1H, b), 5.15-5.08 (1H, m), 4.11-4.08 (2H, t, J=5Hz), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.77-3.68 (4H, m), 3.61-3.58 (2H, t, J=5Hz)

Elementary Analysis : C: 48.88 (48.46) H : 5.20 (5.32)

35 N: 4.34 (4.35)

Example 3

Production of 5-chloromethyl-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (VII):

5

[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-carbamic acid 2-chloro-1-chloromethyl-ethyl ester (VI) (46.8 g, 0.15 mol) in THF (100 ml) was added to sodium hydride (7.8 g, 0.20 mol, 60% in mineral oil) suspended in THF (100 ml) under nitrogen at a rate so that the temperature did not exceed 67°C. The reaction mixture was stirred one hour at room temperature.

Next ligroin (bp=80-100°C) (50 ml) was added and water (100 ml) was carefully added to the mixture destroying excess of sodium hydride and dissolving the salts formed in the reaction.

The phases were separated and the organic phase was washed with water (50 ml).

The organic solution was concentrated under vacuum to afford the product.

Yield: 44.3 g (2.3 g mineral oil) 98%

An analytical sample was prepared by column chromatography on silica gel with ligroin (bp=80-100°C): ethyl acetate 1:1 as eluent.

25 NMR: ^1H (CDCl_3) 300 MHz δ = 7.00-6.87 (4H, m), 4.74-4.66 (1H, m), 4.19 (2H, t, J=5Hz), 4.09-3.61 (4H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.68 (2H, t, J=5Hz)

Elementary Analysis : C: 54.67 (54.65) H : 5.64 (5.64)
30 N: 4.86 (4.90)

MS: 285 (M^+ , 2%), 162 (100%)

HPLC (nucleosil C18, $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1:1, eluent: phosphate / triethylamine buffer pH=3, flow 0.9 ml/min) RT=7.3 min

Example 4

Production of 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX):

5 A mixture of 5-chloromethyl-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (VII) (35.6 g, 0.12 mol), 4-hydroxycarbazol (24.7 g, 0.13 mol), potassium carbonate (34.6 g, 0.25 mol), potassium iodide (0.2 g) and sodium dithionite (0.2 g) in absolute ethanol (150
10 ml) was heated to reflux under nitrogen atmosphere for 24 hours.

Ligroin (bp=80-100°C) (25 ml) was added followed by water (50 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 hours, and the product removed by filtration and dried
15 under vacuum.

Yield: 39.5 g (76%)

HPLC (nucleosil C18, CH₃CN/H₂O 1:1, eluent: phosphate / triethylamine buffer pH=3, flow 0.9 ml/min) RF=17.7 min

20

Example 5

Production of 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol, carvedilol (I):

25

5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) (10.0 g, 23.2 mmol) was refluxed in 96% ethanol (100 ml) containing sodium hydroxide (4.0 g, 0.1 mol) under a nitrogen
30 atmosphere. After cooling to room temperature, a 1:1 mixture of toluene and THF (50 ml) followed by water (100 ml) were added to the reaction mixture.

The phases were separated and the water phase extracted three times with a 1:1 mixture toluene and
35 THF (50 ml).

The combined organic phase was dried, and concentrated under vacuum to afford the product as an oil.

The product was recrystallised from ethylacetate (25 ml).

5 Yield: 6.6 g (70%)

M.p: 114-116 °C

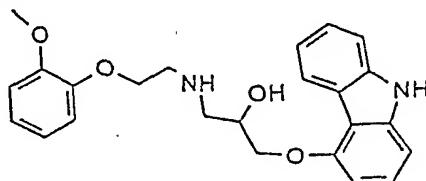
Elementary Analysis : C: 70.55 (70.92) H : 6.21 (6.45)

N: 6.80 (6.89)

HPLC (nucleosil C18, CH₃CN/H₂O 1:1, eluent: phosphate /
10 triethylamine buffer pH=3, flow 0.9 ml/min) RT=4.8 min

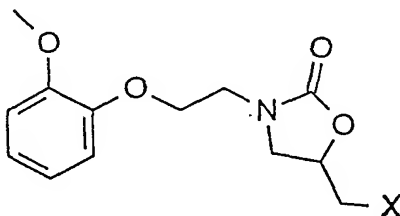
P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. A process for the manufacture of 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-ol of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof,



I

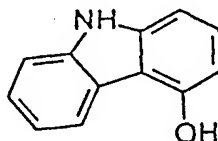
10 characterized in that a compound of the general formula (VII)



VII

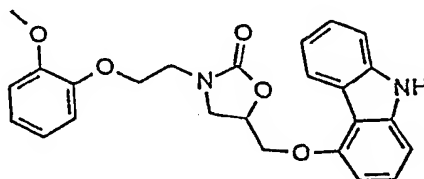
wherein X is a leaving group;

20 is alkylated with 4-hydroxycarbazol of the formula (VIII),



VIII

25 and the resulting compound 5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one of the formula (IX), or an acid addition salt thereof



IX

35 is hydrolysed.

2. A process according to claim 1, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d in that X is selected among: fluorine,
chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate,
mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates
5 or tresylates.

3. A process according to claim 1 or 2, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that, the alkylation of the
compound having the general formula (VII) with 4-
hydroxycarbazol, and the hydrolysis of the resulting
10 compound having the general formula (IX) or an acid
addition salt thereof, to provide 1-(9H-carbazol-4-
yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-ethylamino]-propan-2-
ol or an acid addition salt thereof is performed in
one container without isolation of the intermediate
15 compound having the general formula (IX) or an acid
addition salt thereof.

4. A process according to claim 1 to 3,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the hydrolysis of
5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-
20 phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) or an acid
addition salt thereof is performed in basic medium.

5. A process according to claim 1-3,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the hydrolysis of
5-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxymethyl)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-
25 phenoxy)-ethyl]-oxazolidin-2-one (IX) or an acid
addition salt thereof is performed in acidic medium.

6. A process according to claim 5, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d in that, the addition salt of 1-(9H-
carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[2-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-
30 ethylamino]-propan-2-ol of the formula (I), is a
addition salt of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid,
sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, carbonic
acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, succinic acid, malic
acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid or citric acid.

25

7. A process according to any of claim 1 to 6, characterized in that the alkylation of compound VII with 4-hydroxycarbazol (VIII) is performed in a solvent which is an alcohol containing 5 1-6 carbon atoms.

8. A process according to claim 7, characterized in that, the solvent is ethanol.

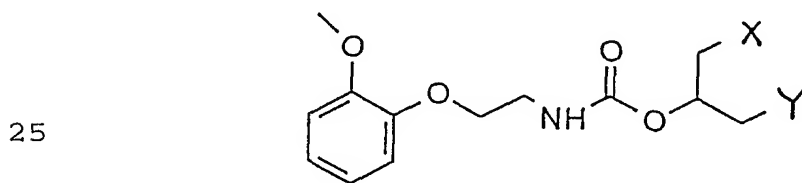
9. A process according to any of the claims 1-8, characterized in that X=chlorine.

10. A compound having the general formula (VII) wherein X is a leaving group.

11. A compound according to claim 10, wherein X is selected from: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, 15 triflates, nonaflates or tresylates.

12. The compound according to claim 10 or 11, characterized in that X=chlorine.

13. A process for the manufacture of a compound having the general formula (VII), wherein X is a 20 leaving group; characterized in that compound of the general formula VI



VI

wherein X have the above signification, and Y is a leaving group; 30 is cyclisized.

14. A process according to claim 13; characterized in that, X and Y independently are selected from : fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine; besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, 35 triflates, nonaflates or tresylates.

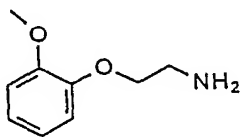
15. A process according to claim 13-14, characterized in that X=Y=chlorine.

16. A compound having the general formula (VI) wherein X and Y are leaving groups.

5 17. A compound according to claim 16, wherein X and Y independently are selected from: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates or tresylates.

10 18. A compound according to claim 16-17, characterized in that X=Y=chlorine.

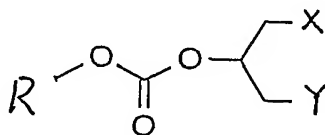
19. A process for the manufacture of a compound of the general formula (VI) wherein X and Y each are leaving groups characterized in reacting
15 2-(2-methoxy)-phenoxy)-ethylamine of the formula (III)



III

20

with a compound of the general formula (V)



V

25

wherein R is selected from: phenyl and phenyl substituted with one or more electrophilic substituents;

30 and X and Y have the above meaning.

20. A process according to claim 19 wherein X and Y independently are selected from: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate, mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates or
35 tresylates.

21. A process according to claim 19-20, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that, R is selected from: phenyl
and phenyl substituted with one or more substituents
independently selected from: fluorine, chlorine,
5 bromine, iodine, nitro and acetyl groups.

22. A process according to claim 19-21,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that X=Y=chlorine and
R=phenyl.

23. A compound having the general formula (V)
10 wherein

X and Y each are leaving groups; and

R is selected from : phenyl and phenyl
substituted with one or more electrophilic
substituents.

15 24. A compound according to claim 23, wherein X
and Y independently are selected from: fluorine,
chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate,
mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates
or tresylates.

20 25. A compound according to claim 23-24,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that X=Y=chlorine and
R=phenyl.

26. A process for the manufacture of a compound
having the general formula (V), c h a r a c -
25 t e r i z e d in reacting 1-X-3-Y-propan-2-ol with R-
Z-formate, wherein

X, Y and Z each are leaving groups; and

R is selected from: phenyl and phenyl substituted
with one or more electrophilic substituents.

30 27. A process according to claim 26, wherein X
and Y independently are selected from: fluorine,
chlorine, bromine, iodine, besylates, tosylate,
mesylate, brosylates, nosylates, triflates, nonaflates
or tresylates; and Z is selected from: fluorine,
35 chlorine, bromine and iodine.

28

28. A process according to claim 26-27,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that $X=Y=Z$ =chlorine and
 R =phenyl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/DK 01/00306

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D209/88 C07D263/20 C07C271/16 C07C69/96

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 October 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/10/2001

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